



## FOR AUTUMN WEAR

HEAVIER DRESS MATERIALS DIS-  
TINCTLY ADVISORY.

Foulards and Voiles Seem to Fill the  
Bill Better Than the Lighter  
Stuffs—Come in All  
Shades of Colors.

When replenishing the wardrobe at this time of year, it is well to select materials that will not be too thin to wear as autumn days approach. Usually the linens—the coat and skirt suit and the jumper dress—are still fit to wear, while the frocks that seem to suffer most in summer time are the sheer lawns and dimities that are used for afternoon festivities and Sunday-go-to-meeting occasions.

One's wardrobe usually contains three or four of these gowns, and they are the most charming and dainty things imaginable, but toward September there grows a need for something fresh, something appropriate for afternoons and evenings that seems to breathe of autumn.

In selecting such a gown choose a material that is soft, yet not so pliable that it is almost impossible for the home dressmaker to manage.

A good material for such a gown is foulard, or one might use crepe foulard or voile. Of course, the very newest dresses are of satin, but, while this may not be expensive—for liberty satin is procurable for 75 cents a yard—the material is so narrow that it requires a great deal to make even the simplest dress.

Voiles, on the other hand, are quite possible, and we have collenne and many materials which are called by various names, each interesting in its own way.

We are all familiar with collenne. It is a material of silk with a cord effect running across the breadth of the goods. Its prices range from one to two dollars the yard and it measures 46 inches in width. Besides the plain collenne there are variations of the same. Some are woven with a silk diagonal, while others have a broken line. All of the collennes are soft and pliable and make up beautifully in the present mode. The collenne with fancy designs costs two dollars the yard.

Of voiles there are three varieties: silk, wool and cotton. Cotton voile is appropriate only for summer wear, but wool voile is the material that is always worth buying, for it wears perfectly and always looks well. It comes plain and with a shadowed check, and usually costs from \$1 to \$1.50 the yard. Plain wool voile may be purchased for as little as 75 cents the yard, and it measures from 40 to 46 inches. Voiles must be made up over silk, and usually taffeta is best for the purpose.

Silk voiles are thin and soft and smooth to the touch. They may be found in two or three qualities, ranging from one to three dollars per yard. There is a chiffon voile which is very fine and is almost as thin as chiffon. This sometimes has a design

in it and costs but one dollar the yard; it is 42 inches wide. The silk voile with a shadowed check is very beautiful and somewhat more durable than a chiffon voile. This costs two dollars per yard. Plain silk voile or Tokyo voile is perfect in texture and finish and is fit to use for the finest dress. This may be bought for \$1.75 to three dollars the yard and comes in every shade of every color.

MADE UP IN RAJAH SILK.

Pretty Costume Designed for Wear at Home or the Theater.

Soft rose-colored rajah silk has been used for this pretty costume, which will answer all purposes for a dressy at home gown during the coming season and which will be equally suitable for a luncheon or theater dress. The waist is made with three wide tucks turning toward the armhole, the V-shaped neck being outlined with Grecian banding of gold and black. The chemise is of all-over lace in deep cream-color and the sleeves are tucked



from just below the shoulder to the wrist, being finished with the banding and a frill of edging matching the yoke. The skirt is a two-piece model, with an inset sheath panel of the material, the trimming consisting of the Grecian banding. The model closes under an inverted box-pleat at the center-back.

For 36 bust the waist requires six yards of material 20 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, or three yards 42 inches wide, with seven-eighths yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide for the chemise.

For 26 waist the skirt requires 8 1/2 yards of material 20 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, or 3 1/2 yards 42 inches wide. Width of lower edge about 4 1/2 yards.

### Velvet-Faced Fabrics.

Because of its soft and clinging characteristics, velvet and velveteens are suddenly coming into vogue, especially for the more elaborate order of tailormades, although they will be worn in short severe suits during the winter by girls who are within several years of making their initial bow to society. For afternoon reception costumes, those in chiffon and Lyons velvet will, of course, have the long skirt slightly trimmed with chenille, jet or gold buttons, and coats of any length from 36 to 52 inches, usually bearing decorative ornaments, and always with full-length sleeves. When velvet is employed solely as a material for a street suit, its trimming will be simpler and of the satin hand or fancy braid order, as was the case last season with the comparatively few costumes worn of that fabric.

### To Glaze Collars and Cuffs.

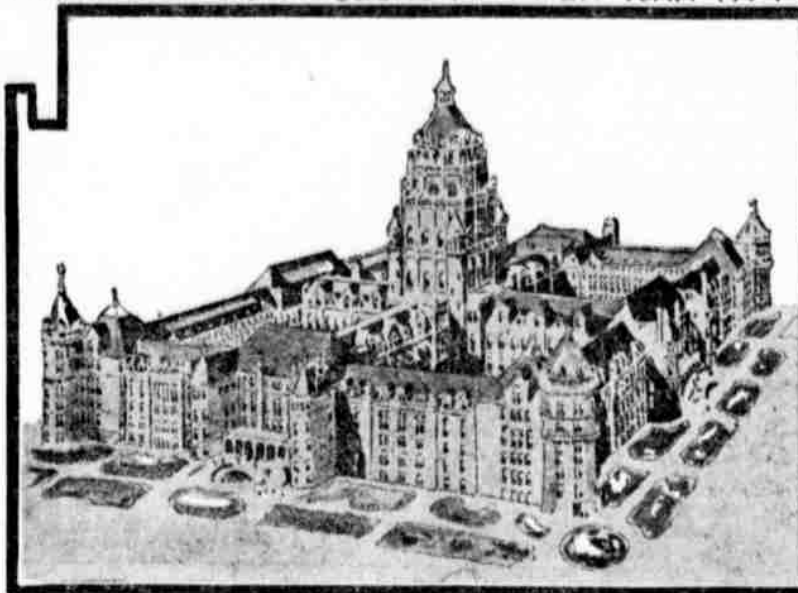
A good glaze to add to the starch used for collars, cuffs, shirt-fronts, or other articles requiring a high gloss is obtained by boiling one-half pound of white curd soap and two ounces of Japan wax in two quarts of water until thoroughly amalgamated. When it has cooled sufficiently for the hand to be able to bear the warmth add two ounces of powdered French chalk and eight drams of glycerine beaten to a froth. It should be used at the rate of one-quarter ounce to each one-half pound of starch. Use a rice starch, and see that the articles are very dry before you start to iron. Blistering is often caused by the underlining, owing to dampness, sticking to the lining-board. Use very hot irons.

### Fashion Hints.

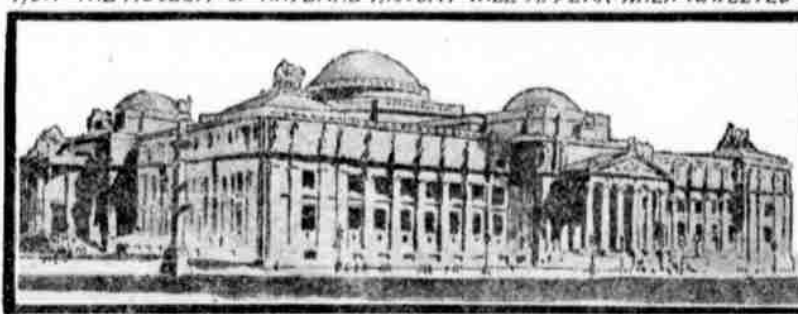
Skirts are shorter than ever.  
The long earring is growing in favor.  
Prevailing hat styles are driving out puffs.  
Empire aprons are effective for small girls.  
Cuff ruffles are as popular as throat frills.

# World's Palaces of Art

MOST SPLENDID MUSEUMS FOR NEW YORK CITY



HOW THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED



COMPLETED BROOKLYN INSTITUTE MUSEUM

When the three great museums of the Greater New York are completed in the years to come there will be given to the country and the world groups of art palaces the like of which the world has never before seen. They will represent an expenditure of \$50,000,000 exclusive of the priceless collections which will find shelter within the spacious walls of the institutions. The Metropolitan Museum of Art will be the largest building devoted to art in the world; the completed museum of natural history will overshadow the British museum, and the Brooklyn Institute museum is planned along the same magnificent lines. In the case of the last named the eastern wing, recently finished, completes an entire front of the structure, including the corner towers. In the case of the Natural History museum the great outer wall has finally turned the southwestern corner and is being carried some distance northward. The new wing is the first of the great side walls of the building.

The Fifth avenue facade of the Metropolitan museum is being carried this year nearly a block northward from the main entrance. The new wing is particularly interesting, since it is the first wall to be built besides the entrance, on the outer line of the building. The museum will ultimately include the great hollow rectangle, whose longest dimensions will parallel Fifth avenue. The main buildings of the museum to-day, those in red brick, will in time be completely inclosed. The outer walls will be of a light gray stone. The cost of this building when completed, it is estimated, will be \$22,000,000. Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke said recently that he believed the great museum would be completed in ten years, when it will certainly be the chief architectural feature of the city. Some idea of the proportions of this building may be had from the statement that the present Fifth avenue facade, nearly two blocks in length, is less than one-fourth the length of the completed eastern front.

The new wing is built of a somewhat lighter stone than the main entrance. The same alignment is maintained. It is two floors in height, with a basement. One of the features of the new addition is a spacious lecture hall opening from this wing into the inner courtyard. The need of such a hall has been felt for years. The walls of the new wing on the inner courts are of white brick, and the greater part of the roof is of grass. The interior is designed with the same effect of lofty spaciousness so characteristic of the older halls of the museum.

The management of the museum has long been embarrassed for room, and the new wing will be quickly taken up. The second floor, according to the present plans, will be devoted to Robert Fulton and Hendrick Hudson and their times. The display of these collections will have a peculiar timeliness in view of the approaching Hudson anniversary. It is probable that the Henebel collection, the property of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, will also be allotted space in this wing. Although the new wing, as seen from the street, appears to be practically complete, it is not expected that it will be regularly thrown open to the public for some months.

The Natural History museum will be carried a step nearer completion this year by the opening of the south wing of the west facade and by a new approach to the central power house and tower. The museum, it is perhaps not generally realized, will ultimately considerably exceed in size the British museum. It is now nearly 20 years since the first hall was built, one of the interior wings, which is now almost completely hidden. Since then the entire south facade has been completed, an avenue block in length.

The new wing carries the line of the corner tower on the west nearly a city block northwest, thus giving the first suggestion of the appearance of the west front as it will ultimately appear. The great building will some day occupy the entire space facing Central park, measuring three city blocks in length and one avenue block in width. A great central tower will ultimately rise high above the present roof line.

Despite the apparently endless corridors of the present structure the museum is badly cramped for room. There are tons of valuable material gathered at great expense, which it is impossible to display. Space in the wing with its five broad floors is, however, already heavily mortgaged. With many exhibits demanding space, it has been decided to devote the new wing to the new Congo and Philippine collections. The Congo exhibit, recently obtained in Belgium, of unusual popular as well as scientific interest, is especially timely. It is believed it will make a very strong popular appeal and will amply justify the space devoted to it.

The second wing, which is available for exhibition purposes this year, leads from the central power house directly westward. While smaller than the south wing on the street side, it is nevertheless an important addition to the museum. This wing will be given over to various fish exhibits. It will soon be thrown open to the public. These wings together make the most important addition to the museum in some six years.

As in the case of its neighbor, the Metropolitan museum, the new wing stands practically complete so far as its outer appearance is concerned. The brown stone used in its construction is of course somewhat lighter in tone than in the older parts of the building, but a few years of exposure will correct this.

The new addition to the Brooklyn Institute museum has already doubled the capacity of the building. The work here has been completed some months in advance of the similar additions to the other city museums. The completion of this wing has done more for the general appearance of the building than have the additions to the other museums. An entire facade of the Brooklyn museum now stands completed where before a single wing appeared somewhat isolated and detached. The museum will ultimately include a great hollow square, with impressive towers at the four corners and with elaborate staircases leading up at the center of each side. The new wing carries the building from the central entrance to the corner thus rendering the facade symmetrical.

The new wing has so far cost \$2,400,000, and it stands today less than one-fourth complete. The central staircase and approach to the east wing cost alone nearly \$90,000. It is in some respects the most beautiful architectural feature in the city.

### Wisdom of Economy.

If men would only be content to live on the right side of their incomes there would be little cause for fear panics, for they could be easily averted when they threatened. The man of saving habits, of thrift, of economy, who never allows his outlay to exceed what he takes in, can always breast the storm and reach the port of safety.

### Cotton Growing in Uganda.

American upland cotton grown in Uganda actually commands a higher price in the Manchester market than when it is grown in the United States. There appears to be practically no natural difficulty in its cultivation throughout the larger part of Uganda. A great development is only a question of organization and—money.

### WHAT DOCTOR DIAGNOSED.

Must Decide on Treatment, But It Would Be Fatal Anyway.

Prof. Koch, the famous investigator of sleeping sickness, according to the Washington Sun, said of an old-fashioned doctor at a musical given by Andrew Carnegie in his honor in New York:

"Yes, Dr. Blank's methods were old fashioned, prosy, pompous, nonsensical. You know, at Heidelberg they tell a story about him—a story in illustration of his way of working."

"A man, according to the story, fell over a cliff in an automobile and a steel bar eight feet long was run through his body so that three feet of the bar protruded from his stomach and three feet from his back."

"Dr. Blank was sent for. He looked at the spitted patient and said:

"Where is the complaint?"

"It is in my stomach, sir," was the reply.

"How did it happen?"

"The man explained the accident in detail."

"Humph!" said Dr. Blank. "As to heredity, did any members of your family ever suffer a similar accident?"

"No, sir, none," the patient answered.

"Very good," said Dr. Blank. "You see, we require a knowledge of all these details in order to form a correct diagnosis. So far, so good."

"He looked at the patient thoughtfully."

"You find some difficulty in lying on your back?" he said.

"I can't lie on my back at all, sir."

"And I suppose you are no easier on the stomach?"

"Oh, no."

"In short," said Dr. Blank, "you are most comfortable on your side?"

"Yes, sir. That is the only position, to tell the truth, that I am able to maintain."

"Exactly," said the doctor in a triumphant voice. "We have now only to settle upon the treatment. Here is the case in a nutshell: Either we leave the bar where it is, in which case inflammation will set in and you will probably die, or we extract it, an operation that is likely to prove fatal. Your fate, sir, is in your own hands. Please decide which course you will adopt."

### BUT IT SAVED THE BABY.

Dr. Matthews Tells of Queer Incident of Family's Faith.

"When people in our part of the country select a family physician they stick to him," says Dr. John Matthews of Illinois, according to the Washington Herald. "If he goes away they won't call in somebody else if they can possibly help it. They have faith in nobody but their own man, so long as he manages to be fairly successful. Last spring I went up to Chicago for a few days, much to the distress of a young mother in our town, who expects me to inspect her only baby every other day at least. The second day of my stay she telegraphed me to come home at once. Baby was sick—she told me the trouble—she didn't know what to do. It wasn't an urgent case, I knew, so I wired back a reassuring message, told her to give the baby a dose of some medicine she had at hand, and to fill out the ten words I put in 'Prognosis admirable.' I always like to use large words when I'm telegraphing—makes me feel that I'm getting the worth of my money, you know. When I got home two days later I went to see the baby. 'She's all right now,' the mother told me, 'but we were awfully worried. We had to rely on the medicine you left, though. The boy at the drug store said they didn't have a bit of prognosis in the place.'"

### Frugality and Steady Work.

"Do you know one Scot who has been out of work during the hard times?" asked the city salesman. "I don't, and I am acquainted with plenty of Scotchmen, as well as with men of other nationalities. I know the reason for their constant employment, too. It is because they have the reputation of being such frugal livers. Employers reason from that that if they have to cut down wages the Scot will stand for it. I find that in hard times it is always the people who are supposed to be able to live on next to nothing who are retained on a job. Whether or not the Scotchmen merit their reputation is a question, but anyhow it has secured them steady work all the way through the panic."

### Valuable Pies.

"You mean to say you ask 20 cents for one of your mince pies?"  
"I do."  
"But you can buy a mince pie anywhere for ten cents."  
"Not like these."  
"I don't see why these should be worth any more than any others?"  
"Well, I do. Why, a fellow found a gold collar button in one of these pies, yesterday!"—Yonkers Statesman.

### Strategic Economy.

"Tommy—I wish you wouldn't wash me so much, mamma."  
"Mamma—But you must be clean, Tommy."  
"Tommy—But, mamma, you use soap as if it didn't cost anything!"—Yonkers Statesman.

### True Love.

"You say she married for love; but I happen to know that the man she married is worth a million."  
"Of course; the million is what she loves!"—Stray Stories.

### NORTHWEST NOTES

Two more troops of cavalry are to be added to the garrison at Fort Yellowstone, in the Yellowstone National park.

The supreme court of Washington has in the Winsor case from Spokane upheld the state law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes and cigarette papers.

Douglas, Wyo., flockmasters have thus far this season disposed of more than 2,000,000 pounds of wool. One Chicago firm the past week purchased eleven carloads.

The coroner's jury that has been investigating the death of Miss Addie Bailey, the young woman who was shot down by an unknown assassin at Cheyenne, has been unable to gain a clue to the assassin.

James Connors, a teamster employed by a circus, was killed at Chehalis, Wash. His wagon struck a rut, the three teams attached became frightened and Connors was dragged to death. He was from Philadelphia.

Harry Farthing, a Pole creek, Wyo., ranchman, has received returns from forty-one head of steers which he sent to the South Omaha market. The animals averaged 1,465 pounds in weight and sold at 5.65, or \$82 per head.

Wilford, 14-year-old son of H. A. Thayer, until recently a prominent citizen of Basin, Wyo., several days ago at Spokane, Wash., committed suicide by shooting. The boy chose to end his life rather than attend school.

George Tucker of Butte, Al. J. Clegg of Livingston and Andrew Wormser of Wormser City, in Park county, have been named as presidential electors from Montana on a petition now being circulated by the Independence party.

Two masked men held up a saloon at Columbia, Nev., shortly before midnight and secured about \$500, which they took from the table and cash register. There were a number of people in the saloon, but they were not molested.

An inquest in the case of Emil Forster, 15 years old, who was shot by a 12-year-old boy at Cheyenne, resulted in a verdict that death resulted from the accidental discharge of the small rifle for which the two boys were struggling.

Bessie Hall Goodwin (Maxine Elliott, the actress,) has been ordered to appear before Judge Pike at Reno, Nevada, on December 20 and answer to the complaint for divorce filed against her by Nat C. Goodwin, the celebrated comedian.

It is reported that a pouch of registered mail was stolen at Hazen, Nev., one night last week by an unknown man, who disappeared with it in the darkness, making good his escape. It is thought the sack contained considerable money.

The Laramie county fair opened at Wheatland, Wyo., on the 23rd, with fine weather, large crowds, splendid races and fine exhibits. Friday was Cheyenne and Douglas day, and special trains were run from both places to accommodate the crowds.

Mrs. Ellen Decco, wife of a day laborer of Pueblo, was horribly burned in what is believed to have been an attempt at suicide, and died three hours later. Her clothing was set on fire by kerosene in her kitchen. Her small son declares his mother poured the kerosene on her dress and set it on fire.

That Mrs. Virginia Harned Sothorn intends to secure her decree of divorce without coming to Nevada was evidenced last week when County Clerk Fog of Reno received from New York depositions of Mrs. Sothorn and Eleanor Rogers, to be used on the part of the plaintiff in the case when it comes to trial.

The Coliseum in Denver was destroyed by fire on the 24th. Adjoining the Coliseum on two sides were rooming houses, the inmates of which became panic-stricken, but all escaped in safety. The Coliseum was one of the city's landmarks, and until the completion of the city auditorium was the largest public hall in the city.

John R. Johnson, one of the defendants in the sensational murder case involving sixteen citizens of Culbertson, accused of murdering John Hayes, who had jumped a claim, and his daughter, was found in jail at Glasgow, Mont., with his throat badly cut. He was to be a witness for the state and attempted suicide is suspected. He may recover.

At Green River Judge Craig of the district court sentenced Fred Conover, William Jones, H. Thomas, Edward Reik, J. Lepper and P. Spackman to one year each in the penitentiary for robbing the Union Pacific section house at Tipton recently.

Cheyenne will send a delegation of possibly fifty business men to the national irrigation congress at Albuquerque. The Cheyenne delegates favor Denver as the next meeting point of the congress and will work in its interest at the Albuquerque meeting.

Cheyenne is to hear two political speeches by prominent orators October 2. W. H. Taft, candidate for president, will speak there in the afternoon, and three hours later Senator Gore of Oklahoma, opposite political faith from Taft, will deliver an address.

Thomas D. Gore, the blind senator from Oklahoma, opened the Democratic campaign in Butte by addressing a large crowd which filled the auditorium. Senator Gore's address dealt largely with guaranty of bank deposits as advocated by the Democratic platform.

### READY FOR THE POST.

Useful Receptacle Designed to Hold Letters Before Mailing.

Our sketch illustrates an extremely useful little article for hanging up in the hall as a receptacle for letters that are ready for the post, and also as a place for hanging up keys.

The back portion should be cut out in cardboard, about ten inches long by six inches deep, and the front portion the same length, but two inches less in depth. Two wedge-shaped pieces also will be required for the sides. Any



pretty material may be used to cover the pocket, and it is suspended from the wall by a loop of ribbon with three bows. A little flounce of lace is sewn on all round the edge, and the word "letters" can be embroidered in ornamental lettering on the front. At the base, five large mantle hooks are sewn, on which keys may be hung and be ready to hand when required.

### For Baby.

The little single-piece kimono made of flannel or cashmere are not new, but one mother has made some of linen for baby to slip on in the summer. They are both useful and attractive looking.